

Poverty Index in Domestic Labor of Women in Economic Senegalese

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Abstract: - The issue of women's domestic work remains in Africa to be determined in the Senegalese economy; the distribution of domestic tasks at the national level is uneven, as women occupy a high percentage of domestic activities. Yet these differences activities not taken into account in the national account of Senegal, it says that these works are non-formal. The focus of this paper is to analyze the poverty index in the intrinsic activities of domestic labor in Senegal, so the results have been highlighted by supporting a logistic model provided with the characteristics of the specificity of variables in domestic labor of Senegal. The results of this estimate are oriented towards a socio-economic context in order to support the Emergent Senegal Plan in the essence of valuing the domestic work of women. The data of template come from Senegalese survey ESPS-II of 2011, using in Stata 13 for accomplishment, and the model is Logit, then the logistic regression proves to be the functional form to estimate an effect such a default of payment in the index of poverty in the domestic work of the women. The result appropriate to work of Stiglitz, cause of the historical process converging over more than thirty-five years in order to promote domestic work within the Senegalese economy.

Key-Words: - poverty index, work, domestic, women, economy, economic growth, dividend

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1 Introduction

As you can see for the title of the paper you must Domestic work has experienced a great deal of social tendency, the only one which in this case takes precedence in the domestic work of women. It makes a lot of noises and represents a high probability in the social economy; In fact women spend on average almost 3h: 26 per day in domestic work according to INSEE.

In this directive, Senegal is one of the countries of Africa on the control of population in the demographic dividend. By the way, its population is around 13.5 million populations. It can estimate this population in the future by the projection of about 20 million people. The gender of Senegalese people was divided by 50.1% of women and 49.9% of men compared to 2013; the digital of youth, its emancipation is characterized by an economic evolution. The study calibrated the preponderant economic value of domestic work in the social

economy. In the case of hours spent cooking equivalent to the minimum wage, this would represent for the case of Senegal a value of 30% of the GDP that has not been taken into account.

In spite of the numerical growth of women, their tendency is always downwards on the side of the economic activities of a value of 33.3% of women against a participation of the men for 69% and this particularity showing 40.4% of the women in the unemployment of Senegal according to ANSD. Today, the government is trying to put in place policies to manage the intrinsic economy of the territory and phasing it with the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), taking into account the essential priorities and even the social aspect of the national population. Senegal. Moreover, the main spirit of NTA is to disaggregate national accounts. In the age structure, the system allows disclosure of transfers and backup. The sending of gender is the first condition to separate the population according to the age structure, perhaps the

inclusion of the unconditional and global issue of conventional national accounts data.

In this methodology, the major work is a "time use survey" to plan the estimation of unpaid work and take into account the developed national accounts.

This paper analyzes the Poverty Index research trail in the field of female domestic labor activities in the Senegalese territory. The structure of research in domestic work provides a foundation for the social and solidarity economy in order to take into account the parameters of domestic work.

2 Context

From the time of colonization to the present, the domestic work of women in Senegal remains and remains a point to be debated in the socio-economic context in order to be able to respond to the need of the home.

During the post-independence period of Senegal, women find themselves in a context that involves a bedrock, in the will of serving at home as a task in order to earn a few things.

Considering the SAPs during the 1980s and the devaluation of the CFA Franc in 1994, are in the context of an improvement in the macroeconomic framework in order to meet social demand.

Consequently, the evolution of the work of female domestic workers during the year 2000 is not very large, with a view to a policy of quality at the national level; In addition to the 2000 period, indicates the HIPC Initiative from the international community to alleviate the debt of poor and indebted countries in order to achieve the MDGs.

Senegal has put in place Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers between 2003 and 2010, taking into account the country's integral economy, namely strategic policy in all areas, especially women's National economy.

In this momentum, key results were achieved between 2003 and 2006, or even 2007; As a consequence, the economy comes as a result of typically exogenous shocks.

However, economic plans at the national level do not have an adequate subsidy in terms of economic growth in order to meet social demand. Moreover, the incidence of poverty in the Senegalese economy remains untouchable on the part of the rural population, especially towards women in extreme poverty (according to the ANSD, the national incidence of poverty in 2010-11 is 46.7% while in rural areas the incidence is still very high 57.3%).

A demographic dependence on poverty is high in the neighborhood of 83.7% because of the free time at a population of 13.5 million inhabitants, of which 50.1% of women and 49.9% of men during the year 2013.

The low participation rate represents 33.3% of women compared to 69% of men in society. Then, the relatively high unemployment rate in the population reaching 40.4% of the female population and 18% of the male population; Participation in economic activity indicated an occupancy rate of 19.9% for women compared to 56.6 for men.

3 Problematic

Domestic work of women occupies a preponderant place in the social and solidarity economy, the domestic framework is very essential in the economic sphere of a country. Poverty in this sector is a handicap for society, which is why in Senegal; the phenomenon is linked to the economic situation. The explanatory factors of the phenomenon which continues to gain momentum remain to be determined.

However, women are more vulnerable because of the crises affecting the countries of the South, notably Senegal. These problems push people into extreme poverty; this layer represents the most deprived because of the

economic, social and even demographic factors explaining the facts of inequalities.

At the social level, the poverty of domestic women in Senegal is not simple because the issue is twofold. Lack of consideration, among others, hampers the capacity of women's domestic work to ensure productivity, food security and family needs. Eradicating poverty is not an easy thing at the level of society, which is why reflection leads to writing at this level. Women in the poverty issue are always at the top of the list, which proves that there is work to be done. Issues related to gender equality are problems to be addressed afterwards because of their work do not constitute proof of their economic empowerment because the poor majorities are women, and this is women of domestic work. In Senegal, the economic marginalization of this sometimes poorly paid work and precarious conditions.

Indeed, spend time caring for others and taking care of the environment of a space related to the economy. It is very evident that production in working time is in the conditions to be able to integrate at the level of the national accounts that are seeing the extent how the effort made by outsiders for the work of the house to hand over At issue by members of the family, particularly women, for the unpaid housework occupation in terms of time and effort for women occupying places in the family; Therefore, the stakes are double-effect as there are other dependents for a low income supporting these jobs in the domestic labor market.

4 Selective Review of Literature

Concept of domestic work in economic development

By the way, with regard to the non-introduction of international labor truly and regulating labor. Thereafter, no acceptance of the etymological is character of the work. In 1951, however, the gathering expects that "servers" defined as "an employee working in a private household in any period and method that may

be used for one or more employers who receive no monetary gain through to this work ".

4.1 The characteristics of domestic work, including:

- 1- The workplace is a home,
- 2- Skills are domestic in nature, such as cleaning, cooking, laundry, caring for children, caring for people or associated with the home, such as gardening, driving or checking,
- 3- The work is done under the authority, direction and supervision of the direct employer, the occupant of the house,
- 4- Work is done in return for remuneration in cash or in kind, and
- 5- The employer does not derive any financial benefit from the activity of the domestic worker.

It should be noted that the term employed is not unanimous for this type of work varies from one country to another. Therefore, at the international meeting on domestic in Amsterdam in November 2006, it was proposed to replace the word "domestic" with "domestic worker", the Spanish term "trabajadoresdoméstico" by "trabajadores del hogar" And the Arabic word "hadimath" with "al amilatmanziliya". Some countries have tried to improve the status of domestic workers by means of an amendment on the edge of the terminology used, attaching it more respectful and less servile.

Becker advocates this household theory as a focal point of the domestic goods production unit in economic activities. Elsewhere, the maximization of the unit of production of a household good in the aspect of domestic labor and this is what Becker illustrates in these words:

"If all members of an efficient household have different comparative advantages, then no more

than one member will allocate their time in both the commercial and domestic sectors. Anyone with a greater comparative advantage in the market and anyone with a greater comparative advantage in the domestic sector will specialize completely in each sector "(BECKER, 1981).

40% of domestic employees see all their wages directly remitted to their father, or, if deceased, to their elder brother. Those who receive a residual salary will return an average of 40% on a voluntary basis. The sum of voluntary and coercive transfers represents 68% of their salary. The characteristics of domestic work are as follows:

First, most domestic workers live with their employers. This is reflected by the local names used to refer to domestic work. For example, they are known as good sleeping in Tunisia, rest avek ("stay with" in Creole, Haiti, Bandha (attached) in Bangladesh, and puertacerrada ("In Spanish), in the Dominican Republic, and women of households in Wolof Mbindane (in Senegal).

Second, most domestic workers are female: 83% in Bangladesh, 95% in Togo and 100% in Latin America (UNICEF, 1999). Nepal is an exception. Indeed, Sharma et al. (2001) report more boys than girls doing domestic work in the city of Kathmandu.

Third, children who work as domestic workers are paid in a combination of wages and housing, with or without meals. Summing up a series of small-scale studies on domestic work, UNICEF (1999) reports that: (i) in Kenya, 78 per cent of domestic workers are paid by benefits in kind; (ii) in Haiti, it is not illegal for an employer to offer only housing and meals to a child in exchange for domestic work; (iii) in Bangladesh, about 25% of domestic workers do not receive wages; and (iv) in Bangladesh, 45% of domestic workers are paid directly to their guardians. Many domestic workers are thus paid in kind, while many others see part of their wages directly remitted to their parents. In addition to this direct transfer, it is possible that a worker decides to voluntarily remit an

additional part of his residual wage to his family.

The domestic population is not listed in Tunisia. Employers therefore do not have administrative records of their employment history.

For the family, white and other class families have won over the mythical standard. Maxine B. Zinn (1994), a feminist re-evaluation of racial ethnic People of color in the United States in different spheres of doctrine. Betty Friedan (1960), it is described "problem that has no name" in the context of Feminine Mystique has proved the negative emotional effects of culture in the domestic area by the structure of the nuclear family in space and the time. In addition, the concept has been criticized: "poor women and women of color have rarely had the opportunity to be women who stay at home. This way the problem is not oppressive by the system, He / she must therefore be free to choose whether or not to work outside the home. By definition: A domestic employee also refers to a domestic worker or a worker, is a person who works in the employer's household; Is a variety of multitasking, such as cooking, cleaning and so on in several services, perhaps looking after children and elderly dependent on housekeeping. An old English word for "domestic worker", if there is no domestic worker at home, so domestic service was "service" only in a hierarchical system.

4.2 Changes in the household system:

In Great Britain, a highly developed domestic service system culminated in the late Victorian era. Perhaps it reached its most complicated and rigid state in the Edwardian period (a period known in the United States as the Golden Age and in France as the Belle Epoque), which reflected limited social mobility before the World War.

At the 301st Session (2008), the Governing Body of the ILO put forward an agreement to set up a new working system for domestic workers. It places the agenda of the 99th

Session of the International Labor Conference (2010) within the framework of the establishment of labor standards.

The implication of labor rights in the movements of the twentieth century, conditioned domestic workers by the rights of women. In 2011, the International Labor Organization accepted the decent work agreement for salaried workers.

In Peru (2009), the Constitution accepted a law prohibiting employers asking the system of domestic workers to use the uniform in public places. In Chile, it continued in the same situation during 2014.

As a result of the increased background, the ILO has concentrated in censuses of 232 countries on domestic workers in 2015 around 67.1 million. After the estimate, the ILO states that "the experts say that because this type of work is often hidden and unregistered, the total number of domestic workers could reach 100 million." He says that 83% of domestic workers are mainly women.

In the United States, under the inclusion of the National Labor Relations Act, it has proved that domestic workers in general, with the exception of some legal protections.

Since 2010, New York has requested mandatory restraint for domestic workers, in the same region, California-based AB 889 index in New York, legislative item before September 2012, opposed to the veto of Governor Jerry Brown. By far, the people of the American house sometimes help domestic workers, so the majority of women members have earned low wages and have no health benefits because of the lack of basic labor protections.

UNICEF considers servants to be the lowest status. The estimate generally indicated girls as domestic in the sense of employment.

In Pakistan, between 2010 and 2013, registered 52 cases of torture on children and included 24

deaths. It is estimated that at least 10 million children worldwide work in domestic work.

The number of times American women wasted household chores were similar to 1920s in 1960, as comfort standards increased in most family periods (Cowan, 1983).

In the region, over the twentieth century, the participation of female labor increased from 20% to 60%. In 1999, average annual earnings were earned during the year for female and full-time women, accounting for only 72.2% of annual male earnings (US Department of Labor 1999).

The contemporary divisions of labor, before the 1970s, the main family holiday with distinct and supposed spheres, wives necessarily have the household and custody of the children. As several women came with a paid labor force and household work studies were more frequent.

Coltrane (2000), Thompson and Walker (1989), the idea shows that men and women spend their time living; they are the least pleasurable, compulsory, relentless and executed skills in their corner. Housework of women is to increase the problem for American housewives.

DeVault 1991 and Hochschild 1989s; Indicate that women appear to have little entitlement to domestic services than men. Women ask the same kind, can share domestic skills as a threat to family proof relationships through work very difficult to encourage.

Coltrane 1996 brought to light women in the 1990s that she uses the management burden trend for the household in a similar performance of serious skills. Under the responsibility of household management, couples continue to view evolving husbands as "helping their wives".

Goodnow 1988, share the division on the skills of children, adults and households by sex, shows that girls spend more time and do good cooking and cleaning. In the distance, the

household chores of children conceived as a helper of mother and youth participate in the work of the fathers.

In the dynamics of the paid workforce, it has highlighted the unbalanced division of household labor to finally shine on the system. In general, the labor force, responsibility remains as of origin by sex, and women have paid fewer men for the same jobs. Many countries have incorporated a rule of equal remuneration for the same work into their labor laws, the condition changes by circumstance and occupation, wherever women earn less than men (United Nations 2000). Research in some countries on employment in the employment sector, which does not address women's contribution to economic development, tends to block the top administrative and management positions in the world (United Nations 2000). In the version of tradition, orienting this structure of marriage, the media and the education system to maintain the division of labor without sharing, women are empowered to construct a "second change" on domestic work in the condition of employment (Chafetz 1990, Hochschild, 1989). As a result, images show ideas, keep household chores in order to delineate the gender (men of women), continue to the average age of women dependent on men, and construct the interaction of gender (Berk 1985, Coltrane 1996). In the 1950s and 1960s, literature defined household labor as a central element of women's oppression and less dominant domination in class status. Some women argued that the experiences of household chores seem to be the work to unite all women; Responsibility was also feminist "the first obstacle to liberation" by the author Romero 1992: 97. Romero shows that "domestic service reveals the contradiction in a feminism that has led to the participation of women outside the But failed to ensure that men assume responsibility for domestic work "(Romero 1992: 98). Since 1980, the Indonesian government has used the policy of sending migrant workers, the thoughtful put the issue in the context of a village, Cianjur Province, West Java in Indonesia, the region

carried out field work. Experience opens the eyes to the sending of religious accusations from the community to women married by the migration strategy, migrant women working as housekeepers at the last movement and their bodies considered a sin (dosa). In the 1930s, some workers in the household had minimum wage, social security, pay and the law to build and bargain collectively, it was a majority of African-American women. In other periods between the 1960s and 1970s, African-American households created a national movement to eradicate the vestiges of slavery. The domestic work of women deviates from a Chinese puzzle, indeed the observation that I make in the University of Thies and the polytechnic school of Thies; Showing that sometimes women of households can work beyond three months without receiving wages according to our case. This criterion of poverty proves the work of domestic women as an index of poverty in the Senegalese economy. Imagine a person who spends two to three months without pay and that person, a family and children to feed and take care of her; how this person could live and that aggravates poverty and allows the country to fall back into poverty trap. However, it has been said whether public institutions are doing, what advice is given to private structures and how to remedy it. Sincerely, our discussion leads us to a reflection on the long term, because according to the right of man must be treated as it should. And what implies according to jurisdiction a person who engages in a contract by contract, even if he does absolutely nothing, must collect their salary or at least send it back; The state must lay ink on the constitution in order to bring certain standards into social inclusion, including domestic work. The aspect has gained momentum in the framework of the emerging Senegal plan, one can speak of the emergence without the social inclusion in particular of the work of the domestic women; However, we put things on the domestic side of the work in the occult in order to pass the strains out of reality. To achieve this plan, work must be done at all levels, especially on the essential point of women's domestic work. INSEE (2010) showing by its time-use survey

the percentage of women in domestic work of 60 to 72%; The evolutionary rating of the unequal sharing of domestic work over a period of 25 years. The ILO Ends child domestic workers as being under 18 years of age and performing domestic duties in a household other than their own. Child domestic workers are mainly girls who live with their employer; Domestic work is the most important category of work for girls under the age of 16 in the world (ILO, 1996). Most of them see a fraction of their salary deducted and sent directly to their parents by their employer (UNICEF, 1999). In the sub-Saharan area, work is subdivided by the DIT standards that David Ricardo has set up. Besides, female labor remains essential in development operations, according to Marxism, the specificity of domestic work is a gratuity in the social economy. In this context, the domestic work of women creates exchange values and consumes as soon as it leaves. The phenomenon of child labor has two sources. First, the increase in labor market participation of urban women increases the demand for domestic workers (Sharma et al., 2001). Second, the supply of domestic labor comes from the pool of young girls who can perform these tasks. They are sent by their parents to obtain additional income or to reduce household expenses (UNICEF, 1999). In many economies, the family is a unit of social production and, in addition, a unit of reproduction of the working weight, hence domestic work is assimilated in the industrialized countries as a work of the housewife, Showing the exploitation of women's domestic labor force: "the family is currently the cheapest mode of domestic production of the worker", the mechanisms of women in this point relate to "unproductive" domestic work and sometimes involvement Of family economic services through social interdependence. In France, in order to be aware of the effect of activities in the form of education, health and social action, the choice of the EPA is influenced, women have a very precarious status and a probability of being EPA increased around 80%. Given the Family Law, in France in July 1994 emphasizes

parental education allowance (EPA); The econometric analysis on this choice allows an effect of the socio-demographic and socio-economic categories on the probability of the EPA of the logistic model Poverty is poorly distributed in this world because women have a percentage of 70 of the poor all over the world ; Yet it is found that 66 per cent of women work and produce 50 per cent of food, receiving 10 per cent of income according to UNICEF (2007). In order to understand the nature and age profile of women's domestic consumption and production, all existing data sources must be taken into account.

5 Methodology

To empirically analyze women's domestic work, we used the conditional Logit model to account for the fixed costs of partial work, according to van Soest (1995) and similarly a Logit model was applied in the work of Céline Marc On the influence of conditions of employment on the use of the 2004 EPA.

The logistic regression method is a technique of the statistical domain whose goal is to model which will make it possible to predict the values taken by a certain categorical variable, the most frequent binary, from a series of continuous or categorical explanatory variables. Logistic regression uses the maximum likelihood approach to estimate model parameters, and the error term is assumed to follow a logistic distribution that $F(X_i)$. The explained variable is between 0 and 1.

5.1 This model is written in the form:

$$F(x) = \alpha_i x_t + \mu_t \neq 1$$

α_i captures the effects of the coefficients of domestic women's activities.

$F'(x)$ represents the propensity to default.

The observed variable, $f'(x)$ t , is related to the latent variable or the activity-absence propensity, $f(x)$, by:

Y=

$$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the poverty index of women's domestic work or default} \\ 0, & \text{if not} \end{cases}$$

The model is constructed by a dichotomous variable:

$F(x) = 1$ if the poverty index of women's domestic work, ie if $f'(x) > 0$

$F(x) = 0$ if no observation, ie if $f'(x) \leq 0$

The estimation is not appropriate for the treatment of this type of model (Doucouré, 2008; Bahati N, 2001) in the perspective where the predicted values could be below 0 and above 1, or Less between 0 and 1 (Kpodar, 2007 cited by Bhati, 2011). In other words, information about such choices could not be spontaneously ordered.

In general, the logistic approach is often used in an angle to cross the realizations of the dichotomic variable $f(x)$ with the other explanatory variables X_i which can be qualitatively and / or quantitatively indifferent.

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr [fit = 1] &= \Pr [f * it > 0] = \Pr \{\mu it > -\alpha' Xit - \alpha_i\} \\ &= F \{\beta' Xit + \alpha_i\} \end{aligned} \quad \text{eq2}$$

This last equality is verified because the density function of the logistic law is symmetric around zero. F represents the cumulative function of the logistic law. In equation (2), the parameters α_i and β are unknown and as N tends to infinity for fixed T , the number of parameters α_i increases with N .

In truth, this approach does not model the endogenous variable itself, but rather the probability that it takes ie the value 1 or 0

$$\Pr [fit = 1] = \Pr [f * it > 0] = F \{\beta' Xit + \alpha_i\}$$

$$\Pr [fit = 0] = \Pr [f * it < 0] = 1 - F \{\beta' Xit + \alpha_i\}$$

In statistics, this problem is known as that of incidental parameters (α_i).

5.2 The specification of the model

The logistic regression proves to be the ideal functional form to estimate an event such a default of payment proving the index of poverty in the domestic work of the women. Moreover, this technique is commonly used to modify the credit risk for detail exposure. We try to estimate the probability of default " at the level of domestic work of women " at the point of observation algebraically, this probability which is represented by the density function:

$$\ln(\rho / (1-\rho)) = f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{total} + \alpha_2 \text{sexcm} + \alpha_3 \text{agecm} + \alpha_4 \text{eqadu} + \alpha_5 \text{etamacm} + \alpha_6 \text{hhweight} + \mu_t$$

Where $\rho = \Pr (fit = 1 / X_i, X_n) = F (X_i, X_n)$ eq 3

Let the logit model represented by equation (2) with the function F defines as follows:

$$F(x) = (\exp^{\alpha_i}(x)) / (1 + \exp^{\alpha_i}(x)) \quad \text{eq 4}$$

Consequently,

$$(1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-\alpha_i' Xit}) \quad \text{eq 5} \quad (\alpha_i + \alpha' Xit)$$

5.3 Specification of estimation variables

The economic specificity of the model:

Po = poverty index

$Hhweight$ = household weight

$Sexcm$ = sex CM (Head of household)

$Agecm$ = CM age (Head of household)

$Eqadu$ = adult equivalent number

$Etmacm$ = marital status (Head of household)

EducM = education CM (Head of household)

Dtotal = food consumption

Definition of the model variables:

Human Poverty Index (HPI) is an index that characterizes the level of poverty in a country. It was created by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This index varies between 0 and 100, according to 5 rated criteria of 0 and 20.

Household weight

The concept of household weight is used in the economics and statistics field to denote the average weight in which an individual is in the best economic performance conditions.

The determination of the household weight depends on different parameters (sex, Age, height). Sex CM is the kind of person who can determine the specific category of the individual. Age CM is the time elapsed since the appearance, creation or birth of an object or a living being Equivalent number, statistically proving the data over a time interval, the data correspond to a weighted average of "Full Time Equivalents" over the period, taking into account the date of first consolidation of the acquisitions. Marital status means the conjugal situation of a person under the law: single, married, widowed, divorced. It is the law of matrimonial regimes which has for its object the study of the system of property between spouses, that is to say, of the pecuniary consequences which, for them, result from marriage, not only in their Relationships, but also in their dealings with third parties, especially with their creditors. There are significant differences in poverty and vulnerability, depending on the marital status of household heads. Married and monogamous are the poorest and most vulnerable, and they represent the largest proportion of the population. Education is, etymologically, the action of "guiding out", that is to say, to develop, to produce. It now more commonly means learning and developing the intellectual, moral and physical faculties, means and results

of this development activity. Human education includes skills and cultural elements that are characteristic of the geographical location and the historical period. The distribution of poverty and the vulnerability of Senegalese populations is linked to levels of education. People with university education are relatively richer and less vulnerable than those who have not been formally educated. Households whose leaders do not have formal education are very vulnerable and poor in Senegal. This may be related to the fact that the standard levels of skills and possessed by these heads of households can exclude them from access to formal sector employment. Each country in the world has its own educational system, with a role traditionally devolved to the parents of a child (or their substitute) to bring this child to adulthood, and an often increasing state intervention. Education is seen as an important element of people's development, hence the development of a right to education. An effective education system is therefore a major advantage. Conversely, being deprived of education will be considered a serious handicap. According to Unesco, in 2008, 28 million children were deprived of education due to armed conflict. [Food consumption Consumption refers to the act of an economic agent (the consumer) who uses (final consumption) Or transform (intermediate consumption) of goods and services. This use or transformation causes the immediate destruction (non-durable goods) or progressive (durable goods) of consumed items. From a general point of view, consumption (destructive of value) is opposed to production (which creates value). Numerous parameters condition consumer behavior: purchasing power, price level, use of social groups, constraints of collective life, access to the market, regulation. Supplier supply, effects of competition (at the local level or in the context of globalization). It works only to collaborate with other scientists dealing with the food issue by trying to understand the problems and trying to find together SUM solutions the food consumption of interdependent organic economic psychological economics and generally studied separately by biological

sciences and economics and social. Well deemed necessary interdisciplinary contacts and research projects are not simple organize Aware of the problem biologists.

6. Interpretation and Discussions

The probability ratios show that 1% of expressed poverty index if we see a 99.99% effect of food consumption, for an event of $y = 1$, involving 100%, we see that food consumption represents a portion of 99.99% in household poverty. We have a percentage of 99 for poverty to be realized with food consumption in a household. Gender is part of the poverty criteria, one has as a point of study for that poverty is realized in the domestic work of women, one has 60.60% chance and the part of the women and this effect is moderate. The number of adult equivalents is above the threshold as a percentage of 259.78 contribute significantly to poverty, the criterion of marital status is 94.95 percent in the poverty category, CM education represents 50.87% Modest in the poverty contribution of women's domestic work. The weight of households represents 99.96% very strongly from the perspective of poverty of women in the domestic work of women. And, the rest towards is a balance of 746.71% in the poverty of domestic work of women.

From an interpretation perspective, the base of ESPS-II of 2011 was selected; the coefficients of the model are significant; we cannot apply the interdependence between the variables on the collinearity side. The number of observations is 5948 for a population of size 13632751. Consequently, the number of strata is 14, and the observation shows $\text{Prob} > F = 0.0000$, which proves that the model is globally significant and the coefficient of determination $F(7, 986) = 46.80$ and df design with a value of 992. Statistically the variables $dtotal$, $eqadu$, $hhweight$ and $educm$ are virtually meaningful and have a meaning towards the model. So the model is statistically valid.

6.3 Economic Interpretation

Given the importance of women's domestic work, we include in our regression model variables such as $dtotal$; $Sexcm$; $Agecm$; $Eqadu$; $Andmacm$; $Educm$; $Hhweight$... represented above in the specification of the model as well as a variable indicating the poverty index 0 and 1.

From the statistical step, it was found that the model is globally significant and the weight of the test determines the direction of the model on the economic point with $\text{Prob sup at Chi } 2 = 0.000$.

For the variables of the model, the food consumption variable negatively influences the poverty index of the model and the equivalent number of adults in poverty influences positively in the economic model, sex cm impacts negatively the poverty index and the poverty rate, Education affects negatively the work of domestic women in poverty; The weight of households negatively affects the domestic work of women in poverty; These criteria prove that the variables $iedtotal$, $agecm$, $educm$, and $hhweight$ imply negatively on the poverty index while the $eqadu$ variable positively influences. Which show economically the variables are of paramount importance on the domestic work of women and allow a strict control of the domestic work of the women and the variables negatively impacts the economic activities and which push the point towards a poverty index?

The estimated coefficients are in the table above, and are consistent with most of our predictions. In this process, wages are a concave function of the age or seniority of women workers, sometimes indicating paid experience at a percentage that decreases with age. If, therefore, the person who asks for it, potentially implies a lower bargaining position indicator, since the employee has made the decision herself to work and receive a lower salary than the others. In addition the literacy of the employee has a negative impact in the specification, because the negotiation of the salary plays in favor of the latter. And this

contradicts the theory of human capital that should be highly compensated.

The results according to which counter intuitive can certainly explain by the implicit nature of domestic work, which does not represent an intensive aspect of human capital. The servants who are illiterate are sometimes more concentrated on the work and very respectable because their supporters put themselves on the work and procures progress in the future. And perhaps receive skills that are better valued by households who hire them (such as cooking and cleaning) than domestic women who spent more time at school, since the effect depends on the circumstance not the love of the trade.

6.4 Discussion

Education is at the core of Senegal's economic policies; the share of public resources allocated to the education sector increased from 17.6 per cent in 2000 to 20.7 per cent in 2010, could alleviate the poverty rate of domestic women in order to attend school for a better future. From this percentage of GDP, it fluctuated increasingly from 3.2% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2010 (UNESCO / ISU); this period is marked by a high gross enrollment rate of children going towards 2011 of 93.4% (ANSD, 2011).

The evolution of the fertility rate of women has probably decreased in previous years (DHS 2012-2013), it is a realistic program focused on the family well-being; and consequently the rise in the level of education, especially that of women, normally contributed to the base in Senegal (2014), a fertility and social level.

The ultimate point of women's domestic work is large in Senegal, especially when the number of unemployed youth in this population is found to be (309032) much higher than in the adult population (130708), which pushes young people Women to devote themselves to domestic work and others. Of this momentum, the unemployment rate for young women is around 17.4% against a 9.1% for men. Indeed,

this feature showing 67% of Young women are active; sometimes young people in the labor market are discriminated against because 92.4% of them are in the informal sector. However, the informal is very precarious according to the reality of the social. From this perspective, these people are represented in the underemployment invisibly by 46.4% of the statistics; the analysis shows that women find themselves in this underemployment (37%) against (28%) men. In 2012, the HDI of Senegal is at around 0.47 as the lowest index. For Sen's reality of capability, this missing crisis is neither the satisfaction of basic needs nor of utility (Asselin and Dauphin 2000). Then, anyone has the potential to reach the threshold of operation is considered reasonably minimal. However, the statistics showing with the ESPS-II an estimate of people in working ages is 9990076 inhabitants and representing 69.92% of the total population as a whole. One study shows that the working-age population is predominantly female (53.43%), sometimes discharging into informal activities such as domestic work by women. The results show the evolution of the state of things in the participation in the creation of wealth which is in (against) phase with the PES strategy in order to help women to integrate the kind of the public policies with the aim of jurisdiction Protection of women and their leadership in entrepreneurial capacity in inclusive growth. Time spent on domestic work is essential in taking into account the costs of youth and even the dependence of the elderly. This measure of time implies intra-household transfers and also the time spent on childcare, cooking and other household activities. And therefore the productivity of activities almost unpaid according to time and application, in the presence of cooking, household and other enables to advance a booming economy. For by locating the family as the social is base of all the economic activity of a country which forms the base of the granary of production in the long term in view of an improved growth; the work of Stiglitz and al. From the period 2009, emphasizes the well-being underestimated in the condition that unpaid work is essential in an economy. Abraham and Mackie of 2005,

recurring measures of income mismatch and poverty rate index are sometimes distorted as a result of non-involvement of household production. And in this moment Frazis and Stewart of the year 2010 support this line of thinking by measuring inequalities by taking into account the aspect of household production to contribute equitably to the account of paid work and The unpaid work of domestic work. Previous studies have been carried out between 2003 and 2006, since 2007, Senegal has been impacted by exogenous shocks and, in addition, by food crises and oil prices, which, Implicit in the financial statements; In order to explain the impact of the effects on the domestic work of women as the most vulnerable layer who receive the blows of a derisory economy. Indeed, the poverty index remains almost constant for the rural population and probably the achievement of the MDGs is not too implicit in this economy according to the ANSD in 2010-2011, the index of poverty is 46.7% in the national territory and 57.3% in the rural area and could not really explain an intrinsic policy in the economy. In addition, Senegal is getting back on track, playing on the fertility rate in order to obtain effective changes in an economy, and very essential in the demographic structure of the Senegalese population, for relief A number of children from 6.6 per woman to 5 in 2010; This appreciation making it possible to arbitrate the household in order to make the domestic work of women conducive to the framework of society. In addition, the composite poverty index remains peak in Senegal, with surveys showing that this rate increases from 51% in 2011 to 47% in 2011. Despite all the efforts made at the level of human capital, the education of women blocks income-generating qualities. To tackle the poverty of a country like Senegal and a warning of women's domestic work by the jurisdiction, the financing of the deficit of life in Senegal clarifies the ways according to the structure of the ages; In Senegal, the total deficit is around CFAF 1675.5 billion for an amount of 36.7% during the 2005 period of GDP. The age-lifecycle deficit comprised between 0 to 34

years estimated at 1711.8 billion CFA francs, according to the ESPS -II, should, however, be projected for an emerging Senegal, as the deficit on the child and youth side is 37.5% of GDP in 2005, this dependency is a problem for Development and therefore pushing people into domestic work in order to have a way to survive. The surplus beyond the age of 35 shifts the situation of a sharp change in the economy, namely the dependence of young people, the delay in entering the marriage life and the problems of transfers to the elderly who remain To decipher to reframe the dilemma of domestic work in Senegalese society. For the observation of the domestic labor market, it differs from one zone to another; In the case of the work of the author Bauer (2011) observed the reality of the results at the level of labor market between men and women by a category difference in the well-defined area, and predicted on the continent of Africa Of the trend of demographic transition in order to make the opportunity offered to women on this continent pleasant. Statistics show that in the working-age population criticism has been tightened by under-reporting of women's work (Anker, 1983, Dixon-Mueller and Anker 1988), experts point to the difference between unpaid and complicated family work The rate of participation among them in an economy for visibility on domestic work. However, wealthy households put in their budgets a balanced food system and domestic work in order to flourish the family through the healthiest food. According to the UN Women, there is a gigantic set of policies put in place to help chores in relation to household chores and unpaid care. Showing that unpaid work, it has a negative impact on poverty and social issues. For this reason in society, it has been considered that women perform most of the unpaid household work. These tasks are not almost supported by balanced policy measures. In the case of the need for a cleaning lady, Sir William Beveridge (1941), a report on the integral protection of this system, based on the case of the organization of a British social security system, As an objective "to free man from need by guaranteeing income security; And showing

the social risk as the menacing things the income of the person who works: sickness, accidents at work, death, old age, maternity and unemployment; Bringing the insurance system into line with a new social security policy, in which women's domestic work is part of the social context. The poverty rate at the national level is 41.61% and among the non-poor is 0.00 and among the poor 100 and the vulnerable 52.10 and among the highly vulnerable 56.86. The national vulnerability rate is 46.38 and the non-poor is 37.86 and the poor 58.34 and the vulnerable is 100 and the highly vulnerable 100. The probability of being poor in the future is 75% for 23% of non-poor households. And for poor households, half (58%) are vulnerable and 42.1% are very vulnerable.

7. Conclusion

The studies carried out on this theme have a great impact on the Senegalese economy, because this supports the emerging Senegal plan in order to take into account the social parameters and to lay the bleaches of the base on the environment Conducive to the development of the person working in a household context and helping the development of the person through social cohesion leading to socially effective inclusion. The present study of this research underlines other studies in this field, it provides a complementary view of the social effects, as it reflects the reality of a vulnerable person in the most deprived part of society and sometimes not taken into account in the National accounts by arguing that this stratum is part of the informal economy. Besides, the government might be able to put clauses with regard to the domestic labor market, as the state is regulating any market in a market economy of welfare. It is normally plausible to admit others have not been taken into account because any scientific work demands a favorable response to the changing context in which insatiable mutation. This work shows the value of a more sustainable and social development in order to promote equality and well-being for all, subject

to measures that take into account the situation of women and the importance of domestic women In a quality economy than expected. In order is to promote the emergence of a new model. According to the ILO, governments should put in place a coherent set of policy measures, based on international labor standards, which recognize, reduce and share unpaid care benefits between men and women, but also between families and societies. It is clear that caring for children and the elderly, representing 11% of GDP, cooking a percentage of 4.7% of GDP and shopping 4.3% of GDP; unpaid work remains essential in a way that contributes to the well-being of the population. This characteristic is at the same time on the side of the current consumption as households as example and the improvement of the well-being to come (investments of the parents in the education of the children). Our study confirms women's share of domestic work is strictly superior to that of men, which proves a specialization effect of previous studies implicitly conducted on the division of women's domestic labor within society. Our study supports the work of Stiglitz et al. 2009 taking into account the measure of domestic work in the calculation of the life cycle of households. This research could contribute to the detail of the analysis of the different effects of the political decisions of public authorities in order to consolidate and stabilize the trade-offs and balances within the social economy in terms of demand and supply of domestic or no. The aim of this research is to deepen this research by changing the social aspects, and for this the experience of other countries in this field is essential for improving the quality of this work, in this case the whole Of the OECD countries has the systematic effect of Budget-Time surveys in order to grasp intellectually and better integrate the economic fluctuations of society. Limitations of the model, this framework of study nevertheless has its limits. The most glaring of these limits is the immediacy of the study. Indeed, this study focused only on ESPS-II data whereas a comparative study would be ideal. Another important limitation is related to women's work. The failure is to take account of certain

specific characteristics of women. For Uunk et al. (2005), the presence of children generates a cost in time and money. Similarly, raising children, especially in infancy, which most often falls on the mother, increases the amount of time spent on domestic work, which may lead a mother to leave the labor market.

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